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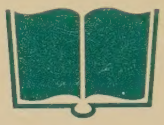

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# THOMAS'S
# PENNSYLVANIA AND
# WEST NEW JERSEY

*Of this edition, two hundred and fifty copies have been printed, and the type distributed. This is*

*No.* 207

# AN ACCOUNT OF PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST NEW JERSEY

## BY GABRIEL THOMAS

Reprinted from the original edition of 1698

*With Introduction by*

*CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, LL.D.*

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# INTRODUCTION

GABRIEL THOMAS'S historical account, or geographical description of "Pensilvania and of West-New-Jersey," is a very scarce book and difficult to secure in its original edition. There are a number of copies in existence but they are jealously held in libraries and collections and are not to be had. There is a rapidly increasing demand for the book by collectors which naturally produces a corresponding scarcity. The price of the few perfect copies that have been offered for sale lately has appreciated in a remarkable degree, and the startling advance from one dollar to over one thousand dollars, which has taken place in less than one hundred years, shows, as nothing else could, the increasing interest taken in material of this kind by libraries and collectors, private or public.

In the following account the sales, unless specifically stated, were held in America. Probably some of the sales recorded were re-sales of the same examples.

The early English records, more or less imperfect at first, show that, at the Heath sale in April–

May, 1810, an original copy brought ten shillings and sixpence; at one of Chalmers's sales in 1841-42, the price was thirteen shillings; at the Brighton sale in March, 1845, sixteen shillings; and that Willis and Sotheran sold a copy in 1862 for three pounds and ten shillings.

Sabin sold a copy in March, 1873, for $300; a second copy offered a year later brought the same amount; in November, 1875, a slightly defective copy was sold for $120 at the Menzies sale; at the Brinley sale in 1880 three copies were disposed of for $150, $100, and $65 respectively, the difference in price being due to the style of binding and the condition of the several examples. In 1884, at the sale of the Murphy collection, the price had fallen to $74; at the Barlow sale in 1890 it had risen to $190; at the Ives sale in 1891, $200 was realized for an unusually fine copy. In England in 1893 at the Simon sale the price was £31, and in 1895, Sotheby sold one for £34 10*s*. In America again in 1896 three copies were sold for $200, $195, and $190 respectively; but in 1897 the price fell to $145. At the Ashburton sale in England in 1900, a copy in the original half binding brought the record price of £62. At the McKee sale on June 12, 1902, an exquisite example brought $805 which is the record auction price at the present date. At the Lefferts sale in England on

June 17, 1902, a fine but not quite a perfect copy brought £109. This copy was bound by David in full green levant tooled to a Derome (so called from the name of a famous French binder) pattern, doubled with blue levant, having a richly gilt heavy border, back and edges gilt, in a solander case of green levant. With the exception of the McKee copy this is the finest copy known. Its only imperfections are that the title-page and several other leaves have been slightly mended. This spring the McKee copy mentioned above was sold by Mr. George H. Richmond of New York at private sale for $1,050, an advance of $245 over the price of the preceding year. This copy is thus described:

> Small 8vo; full crushed dark crimson levant morocco, floriated borders on sides, with *doublure* of green crushed levant morocco, broad gold borders, by FRANCIS BEDFORD. Enclosed in a morocco slip case.

This is, I think, the finest copy known. It is in "superb condition, most of the leaves being uncut, while it is sound and clean throughout."

There are original examples in the British Museum and the Library of Congress; in the Libraries of the Pennsylvania and New York Historical Societies; the Lenox Library of New York City; the Watkinson Library of Hartford, Conn.; the New York State Library at Albany; the Library of Harvard College (two copies); the

Library of the Boston Athenæum; the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh, Scotland; the Heath collection of London, England; the John Carter Brown Library of Providence, R. I.; the E. Dwight Church collection and the Philadelphia Library (two copies). Without doubt there are other examples also in different public libraries and private collections in America and England. Strange to say, the New Jersey Historical Society has no original copy.

The book was reissued in a rather indifferently executed facsimile in 1848 for Henry Austin Brady, a counsellor-at-law and a member of the New York Historical Society. Six copies in folio were printed of this edition and at least one small quarto on blue writing-paper. In the Lenox Library of New York all states of the Brady reprint appear — the small octavo, which is the size of the original volume, the quarto, mentioned above, and the large folio. Watson quotes (imperfectly and incorrectly) the portion relating to Pennsylvania in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, and also states that the book was published in facsimile in 185– by J. W. Moore of Philadelphia, and that the reprint was very scarce in 1857. I have never seen it. Watson perhaps refers to the Brady reprint. This portion has also been reprinted in pamphlet form in the *Liberty Bell Leaflets*, published by Christopher Sower Co., Philadelphia, 1900.

The portion relating to Pennsylvania only was translated into German in 1702. This translation was bound up with Francis Daniel Pastorius's *Beschreibung der Provintz Pensylvaniæ*, published at Leipsic in 1704. I have not discovered any other translations or reissues of the book.

Copies of the Brady reprint are offered occasionally and may be had for comparatively small amounts, although they are becoming rare and the price is increasing.

Little is known of the personality of the author save what may be gathered from his book. He lived in the Province of Pennsylvania between 1682 and 1697 and he was a Quaker. The book was probably written in England. A person of his name was again in Pennsylvania in 1702, an applicant for a commission as collector of quit rents in New Castle County. As is seen from his book he inveighed against George Fox in 1697–98, and in 1702 sided against Penn with Colonel Quarry.

The variety and extent of his information, the general accuracy of his statements, the simplicity and clearness of his style, the pleasing quaintness of his several addresses to the reader, the admirable brevity with which he has discussed the subjects he has allotted to himself, the absence in the main of all exaggeration, the avoidance of the

legendary absurdities with which most travelers' tales of the period abound — have all conduced to render his book a classic of its kind. It has been quoted again and again by various authorities, and always with approbation, in spite of its one fault, the pardonable extravagance of an advocate whose affections are deeply engaged in the cause for which he pleads.

One statement has often been pointed out as indicative either of misrepresentation or inaccuracy on the part of the author; that is in the reference on page 46 to the "Noble Town-House or Guild-Hall" as having been lately built.* This building was not erected until 1707. On page 56 Thomas plainly indicates that he was writing in England in the year 1697 ("but now the year 1697," etc.), which agrees with the date of the publication of the volume, 1698. Attempts have been made to explain this discrepancy by surmising that successive editions were issued, all bearing the same original date, in which at the proper time the reference to the new town hall was inserted by some alien hand. I suppose rather that in this instance Thomas drew upon his imagination and recorded that which was to be as actually having been done. As early as 1688 Penn wrote that he feared the little Letitia House, which was used as the provincial state-house, was too contracted

*All page references are to this present edition.

for such a purpose, and suggesting the erection of a larger and more suitable building. Thomas may have had this suggestion in mind when he wrote.

Another error is found on page 47; where he refers to the Chestnut Street Wharf the context shows plainly that he means the Arch Street Wharf. These are small and unimportant blemishes; not many books are so fortunate in escaping with so few.

There are several things in his pages to which it seems advisable specifically to call attention here. The first is the delicious if unconscious humor of the testimony on pages 49–51 as to the qualities of the children and the enviable condition of the mothers in Pennsylvania, which certainly showed that there was no thought of race suicide in that province in those days. I question whether under the changed conditions of the present his statements would prove a recommendation to young married folk starting in life; but they certainly, if results be a criterion, must have presented fascinating allurements to the emigrants of the past.

Indeed the genial author might well argue why should not people have large families in such an earthly paradise as he describes Pennsylvania — and incidentally West New Jersey — to have been; a claim which the sons of those two famous

states are quite zealous to maintain, perhaps in more moderate language but with no less vigor and enthusiasm even today. The whole situation is respectfully commended to President Roosevelt, who has the subject much at heart, that by studying this glorious past he may find further inspiration with which to encourage the future.

The second especially interesting feature of the book is the account — unfortunately but too brief — of the aborigines with whom Penn made his famous Treaty. These Indians were of the Lenni-Lenâpé tribe, a branch of the great Algonquin family, known to the English colonists as the Delawares. The word Lenni-Lenâpé may be freely rendered as "the men of men," or as "we men." There is a touch of savage arrogance in the title as if one tribe should say of itself to the exclusion of other less favored tribes, "We, the people." Those on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware were known as the Unamis, those on the Jersey side as the Unalachtigos.

The language of these Indians was rather a difficult one for the white settlers to master in its purity. William Penn writes, "I have made it my business to understand it that I might not want an interpreter on any occasion." Judging from the specimens contained in this book, taken in connection with other specimens which have been preserved, and contrasting them with the

language of the remnants of the Delawares now in existence, Doctor Brinton concludes that what William Penn learned and what Thomas has recorded was a "trader's jargon which scorned etymology, syntax, and prosody, and was about as near pure Lenâpé as pigeon-English is to the periods of Macaulay!"

The dialect was a stumbling-block to the compositor of 1698 also, for in the original no equivalents are provided for the second answer and the third question, on page 69. The dialogue recorded is interesting in one particular, for it contains one of the first appearances in print of what has become one of our common English words, and the reader may see the inaccuracy of Thomas's recension when he considers that the word *weekin* is evidently intended for *wickwam* which is the modern word "wigwam!"

The third point worthy of notice is in the invaluable account of the wages prevailing in the colony on pages 40–44. And as the statement is made that they are about three times greater than the amounts paid for the same service in the mother country, they throw considerable light upon the labor conditions in England as well. The colony was a delectable place for all sorts and conditions of men, saving lawyers and physicians, whose fortunes languished because it was both peaceable and healthy to an unusual degree!

It is perhaps hardly necessary to note that the "Cotton" in the veins of the "Salamander-Stone" to which Thomas refers on page 30 is evidently asbestos.

To sum up, the enthusiastic author so describes the countries to which he wishes to attract that emigration of "the Idle, the Sloathful, and the Vagabonds of England, Scotland, and Ireland" which we feel quite sure would not be best designed to occupy it after all, and so paints the conditions as he sees them, that we are reminded of a famous line from Lalla Rookh:

> And oh! If there be an elysium on earth,
> It is this, it is this.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 1, 1903.

# THOMAS'S PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST NEW JERSEY

LONDON : A. BALDWIN
1698

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Title-pages, map, and text reprinted from a copy of the original edition in the Lenox Library, New York City.

[illegible] and Geographical Account

OF THE

# PROVINCE and COUNTRY

OF

# PENSILVANIA

AND OF

# *West-New-Jersey*

IN

# AMERICA.

The Richness of the Soil, the Sweetness of the Situation the Wholesomness of the Air, the Navigable Rivers, and others, the prodigious Encrease of Corn, the flourishing Condition of the City of *Philadelphia*, with the stately Buildings, and other Improvements there. The strange Creatures, as *Birds, Beasts, Fishes*, and *Fowls*, with the several sorts of *Minerals, Purging Waters*, and *Stones*, lately discovered. The *Natives, Aborigines*, their Language, *Religion, Laws*, and *Customs*; The first Planters, the *Dutch, Swedes*, and *English*, with the number of its Inhabitants; As also a Touch upon *George Keith's New Religion*, in his second Change from Protestant to QUAKER.

*With a Map of both Countries.*

By GABRIEL THOMAS, who resided there about Fifteen Years.

*London*, Printed for, and Sold by A. [illegible] the *Oxon*[illegible]

# THE DEDICATION.

*Friend* William Penn,

I Here present *Thee* with a succinct (yet compleat) Account of the late Improvement, and Present State of the Noble Province, and Fertile Countrey of *Pensilvania*; with the strange things that have been found there, as the *Salamander-Stone*, and several others, mentioned in this Treatise; discovered since thou camest out of those Parts. I desire *Thee* to excuse me for addressing to *Thee*, such a Plain and Peasant-like Piece; yet however homely or coarse it may appear, Thou wilt find here a true and genuine Description of that (once) obscure, tho' (now) glorious Place. So considering how generous and candid a Man *Thou* art, I know thou wilt bear with my weak and imperfect Performance, and accept of my good Meaning and kind Intention, which may encourage me, in time to come, to add some more *Memoirs* to this rough Essay of mine. Being unwilling to tire *Thee* with any long or tedious Epistle, I take my Leave of *Thee*,

(Most Noble and Excellent
Governor) and am

Thy *hearty Well-wisher, ever ready to serve* Thee *on all Occasions, (in the way of Truth,)*

Gabriel Thomas.

# THE
# PREFACE.

Reader,

*THere never having been any fair or full Account given to the World of* Pensilvania, *I thought the Curious wou'd be gratified with an ample Description thereof.*

*For tho' this Country has made little Noise in* Story, *or taken up but small room in* Maps, *yet thus much with great Justice may be said of it, that notwithstanding the Difficulties and Inconveniencies the* First English Collonies *met with before they were well settled there, yet the mighty Improvements, Additions, and Advantages that have been made lately there, are well worth Communicating to the Publick, and I am sensible they will be well receiv'd.*

*The late Tedious, Hazardous, and Expensive War (in which* England, *in Conjunction with the Allies was so deeply engag'd) was without doubt no small Bar or Obstacle to the Flourishing of this New Country. The great Discouragements the Traders thither lay under, (together with the frequent Capture of their Ships out and home, cou'd not chuse but baulk them in their honest Endeavours, which (now Peace is restor'd) they may pursue with greater Security and Satisfaction.*

*Nor is there the least question or doubt to be made, but this Noble Spot of Earth will thrive exceedingly, and that in a short time too, and advance considerably to the mighty Advantage of the Present and Future Prop[r]ietors, who have, and are willing to give all due Encouragement to any that shall Transport themselves thither.*

*I cou'd say much here in Praise of that sweet Tract of Land, but having spoken so largely and particularly thereof in the Book it self, I shall forbear the least mention in this place. Nor will I Anticipate or forestal thee, by presenting thee here with what thou wilt find there, with the greater Satisfaction. And so I bid thee heartily farewel.*

**Gab. Thomas.**

# THE HISTORY OF *Pensilvania*, &c.

*Pensilvania* lies between the Latitude of Forty and Forty five Degrees: *West-Jersey* on the East, *Virginia* on the West, *Mary-Land* South, and *Canada* on the North. In Length three hundred, and in Breadth one hundred and eighty Miles.

The Natives, or first Inhabitants of this Country in their Original, are suppos'd by most People to have been of the Ten Scattered Tribes, for they resemble the *Jews* very much in the *Make* of their *Persons*, and *Tincture* of their *Complexions:* They observe New *Moons*, they offer their *first Fruits* to a *Maneto*, or suppos'd Deity, whereof they have two, one, as they fansie, above (good,) another below (bad,) and have a kind of *Feast* of *Tabernacles*, laying their *Altars* upon *Twelve Stones*, observe a sort of *Mourning* twelve Months, *Customs of Women*, and many other *Rites* to be toucht (here) rather than dwelt upon, because they shall be handled more at large at the latter end of this Treatise.

They are very Charitable to one another, the Lame and the Blind (amongst them) living as well as the best; they are also very kind and obliging to the *Christians*.

The next that came there, were the *Dutch*, (who call'd the Country *New Neitherland*) between Fifty and Sixty Years ago, and were the first *Planters* in those Parts; but they made little or no Improvement, (applying themselves wholly to Trafique in Skins and Furs, which the *Indians* or *Natives* furnish'd them with, and which they Barter'd for Rum, Strong Liquors, and Sugar, with others, thereby gaining great Profit) till near the time of the Wars between *England* and *Them*, about Thirty or Forty Years ago.

Soon after them came the *Swedes* and *Fins*, who apply'd themselves to Husbandry, and were the first *Christian* People that made any considerable Improvement there.

There were some Disputes between these two Nations some Years, the *Dutch* looking upon the *Swedes* as Intruders upon their Purchase and Possession, which was absolutely terminated in the Surrender made by *John Rizeing*, the *Swedes* Governour, to *Peter Styreant*,* Governour for the *Dutch*, in 1655. In the *Holland* War about the

* So printed in the original for Stuyvesant.

Year 1665. Sir *Robert Carr* took the Country from the *Dutch* for the *English*, and left his Cousin, Captain *Carr*, Governor of that place; but in a short time after, the *Dutch* re-took the Country from the *English*, and kept it in their Possession till the Peace was concluded between the *English* and them, when the *Dutch* Surrendered that *Country* with *East* and *West-Jersey*, *New-York*, (with the whole Countries belonging to that Government) to the *English* again. But it remain'd with very little Imp[r]ovement till the Year 1681, in which *William Penn* Esq; had the Country given him by King *Charles* the *Second*, in lieu of Money that was due to (and signal Service done by) his Father, Sir *William Penn*, and from him bore the Name of *Pensilvania*.

Since that time, the Industrious (nay Indefatigable) Inhabitants have built a *Noble* and *Beautiful* City, and called it *Philadelphia*, which contains above two thousand Houses, all Inhabited; and most of them Stately, and of Brick, generally three Stories high, after the Mode in *London*, and as many several Families in each. There are very many *Lanes* and *Alleys*, as first, *Huttons-Lane*, *Morris-Lane*, *Jones's-Lane*, wherein are very good Buildings; *Shorters-Alley*, *Yowers-Lane*, *Wallers-Alley*, *Turners-Lane*, *Sikes-Alley*, and *Flowers-Alley*. All these *Alleys* and *Lanes* extend from the *Front*

*Street* to the *Second Street*. There is another *Alley* in the *Second Street*, called *Carters-Alley*. There are also besides these *Alleys* and *Lanes*, several fine *Squares* and *Courts* within this Magnificent City, (for so I may justly call it.) As for the particular Names of the several *Streets* contained therein, the Principal are as follows, *viz. Walnut-Street*, *Vine-Street*, *Mulberry-Street*, *Chesnut-Street*, *Sassafras-Street*, taking their Names from the abundance of those Trees that formerly grew there; *High-Street*, *Broad-Street*, *Delaware-Street*, *Front-Street*, with several of less Note, too tedious to insert here.

It hath in it Three *Fairs* every Year, and Two *Markets* every Week. They kill above Twenty *Fat Bullocks* every Week, in the hottest time in Summer, for their present spending in that City, besides many *Sheep*, *Calves*, and *Hogs*.

This City is Situated between *Schoolkill-River* and the great River *Delaware*, which derives its Name from Captain *Delaware*, who came there pretty early: Ships of Two or Three Hundred Tuns may come up to this City, by either of these two Rivers. Moreover, in this Province are Four Great *Market-Towns*, viz. *Chester*, the *German Town*, *New-Castle*, and *Lewis-Town*, which are mightily Enlarged in this latter Improvement.

Between these Towns, the Water-Men constantly Ply their *Wherries*; likewise all those Towns have *Fairs* kept in them, besides there are several Country Villages, *viz. Dublin*, *Harford*, *Merioneth*, and *Radnor* in *Cumbry*; all which *Towns*, *Villages* and *Rivers*, took their Names from the several *Countries* whence the present Inhabitants came.

The *Air* here is very delicate, pleasant, and wholesom; the *Heavens* serene, rarely overcast, bearing mighty resemblance to the better part of *France*; after Rain they have commonly a very clear Sky, the Climate is something Colder in the depth of Winter, and Hotter in the height of Summer; (the cause of which is its being a Main Land or Continent; the Days also are two Hours longer in the shortest Day in Winter, and shorter by two Hours in the longest Day of Summer) than here in *England*, which makes the Fruit so good, and the Earth so fertil.

The Corn-Harvest is ended before the middle of *July*, and most Years they have commonly between Twenty and Thirty Bushels of Wheat for every one they Sow. Their Ground is harrowed with Wooden Tyned Harrows, twice over in a place is sufficient; twice mending of their Plow-Irons in a Years time will serve. Their Horses commonly go without being shod; two Men may clear

between Twenty and Thirty Acres of Land in one Year, fit for the Plough, in which Oxen are chiefly us'd, though Horses are not wanting, and of them Good and well shap'd. A Cart or a Wain may go through the middle of the Woods, between the Trees without getting any damage, and of such Land in a convenient place, the Purchase will cost between *Ten* and *Fifteen Pounds* for a Hundred Acres.* Here is much Meadow Ground. Poor People both Men and Women, will get near three times more Wages for their Labour in this Country, than they can earn either in *England* or *Wales.*

What is Inhabited of this Country, is divided into Six *Counties*, though there is not the Twentieth Part of it yet Peopled by the *Christians*: It hath in it several Navigable Rivers for Shipping to come in, besides the Capital *Delaware*, wherein a Ship of Two Hundred Tuns may Sail Two Hundred Miles up. There are also several other small Rivers, in number hardly Credible; these, as the Brooks, have for the most part gravelly and hard Bottoms; and it is suppos'd that there are many other further up in the Country, which are not yet discover'd; the Names of the aforesaid Rivers, are, *Hoorkill-River*, alias *Lewis River*, which runs up to *Lewis Town*, the chiefest in *Sussex County*; *Cedar-River*, *Muskmellon-River*, all taking their

Names from the great plenty of these things growing thereabouts; *Mother-kill* alias *Dover-River*, St. *Jones*'s alias *Cranbrook-River*, where one *John Curtice* lives, who hath Three Hundred Head of Neat Beasts, besides great Numbers of *Hogs*, *Horses*, and *Sheep*; *Great Duck-River*, *Little Duck-River*, *Black-Bird-River*, these also took their Original Names from the great Numbers of those Fowls which are found there in vast quantities; *Apequinemy-River*, where their Goods come to be Carted over to *Mary-Land*. St. *George*'s-*River*, *Christen-River*, *Brandy-Wine-River*, *Upland* alias *Chester-River*, which runs by *Chester-Town*, being the Shire or County-Town; *Schoolkill-River*, *Frankford-River*, near which, *Arthur Cook* hath a most Stately Brick-House; and *Nishamany-River*, where Judge *Growden* hath a very Noble and Fine House, very pleasantly Situated, and likewise a Famous Orchard adjoyning to it, wherein are contain'd above a Thousand Apple Trees of various sorts; likewise there is the famous *Derby-River*, which comes down from the *Cumbry* by *Derby-Town*, wherein are several *Mills*, viz. *Fulling-Mills*, *Corn-Mills*, &c.

There is curious *Building-Stone* and *Paving-Stone*, also *Tile-Stone*, with which latter, Governor *Penn* covered his *Great* and *Stately Pile*, which he call'd *Pennsbury-House*, the Name it still retains. There

is likewise *Iron-Stone* or *Oar*, (lately found) which far exceeds that in *England*, being Richer and less Drossy; some Preparations have been made to carry on an Iron-Work: There is also very good *Lime-Stone* in great plenty, and cheap, of great use in Buildings, and also in Manuring Land, (if there were occasion) but Nature has made that of it self sufficiently Fruitful; besides here are *Load-Stones*, *Ising-Glass*, and (that Wonder of Stones) the *Salamander-Stone*, found near *Brandy-Wine-River*, having *Cotton* in Veins within it, which will not consume in the Fire, though held there a long time.

As to *Minerals*, or *Metals*, there is very good *Copper*, far exceeding ours in *England*, being much Finer, and of a more glorious Colour. Not two Mile from the *Metropolis*, are also *Purging Mineral-Waters*, that pass both by *Siege* and *Urine*, all out as good as *Epsom*: And I have reason to believe, there are good *Coals* also, for I observ'd, the Runs of Water have the same Colour as that which proceeds from the *Coal-Mines* in *Wales*.

Here is curious Diversion in Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling, especially upon that Great and Famous River *Suskahanah*, which runs down quite through the heart of the Country to *Mary-Land*, where it makes the Head of *Chesepeck-Bay*, in

which place there are an Infinite Number of Sea and Land Fowl, of most sorts, *viz. Swans*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, (which two are the most Grateful and most Delicious in the World) *Geese*, *Divers*, *Brands*, *Snipe*, *Curlew*; as also *Eagles*, *Turkies* (of Forty or Fifty Pound Weight) *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Pidgeons*, *Heath-Birds*, *Black-Birds*; and that Strange and Remarkable Fowl, call'd (in these Parts) the *Mocking-Bird*, that Imitates all sorts of Birds in their various Notes. And for Fish, there are prodigious quantities of most sorts, *viz. Shadds Cats Heads*, *Sheeps-Heads*, *Herrings*, *Smelts*, *Roach*, *Eels*, *Perch*. As also the large sort of Fish, as *Whales* (of which a great deal of Oyl is made) *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Sturgeon*, *Rock*, *Oysters*, (some six Inches long) *Crabs*, *Cockles*, (some as big as Stewing *Oysters* of which are made a Choice Soupe or Broth) *Canok* and *Mussels*, with many other sorts of Fish, which would be too tedious to insert.

There are several sorts of wild *Beasts* of great Profit, and good Food; *viz. Panthers*, *Woolves*, *Fither*, *Deer*, *Beaver*, *Otter*, *Hares*, *Musk-Rats*, *Minks*, *Wild Cats*, *Foxes*, *Rackoons*, *Rabits*, and that strange Creature, the *Possam*, she having a false Belly to swallow her Young ones, by which means she preserveth them from danger, when any thing comes to disturb them. There are also *Bears* some

*Wolves*, are pretty well destroy'd by the *Indians*, for the sake of the Reward given them by the *Christians* for that Service. Here is also that Remarkable Creature the *Flying-Squirrel*, having a kind of Skinny Wings, almost like those of the *Batt*, though it hath the like Hair and Colour of the Common *Squirrel*, but is much less in Bodily Substance; I have (my self) seen it fly from one Tree to another in the Woods, but how long it can maintain its Flight is not yet exactly known.

There are in the Woods abundance of *Red Deer* (vulgarly called *Stags*) for I have bought of the *Indians* a whole *Buck*, (both Skin and Carcass) for two Gills of Gunpowder. Excellent Food, most delicious, far exceeding that in *Europe*, in the Opinion of most that are Nice and Curious People. There are vast Numbers of other Wild Creatures, as *Elks*, *Bufalos*, &c. all which as well Beasts, Fowl, and Fish, are free and common to any Person who can shoot or take them, without any lett, hinderance or Opposition whatsoever.

There are among other various sorts of *Frogs*, the *Bull-Frog*, which makes a roaring noise, hardly to be distinguished from that well known of the Beast, from whom it takes its Name: There is another sort of *Frog* that crawls up to the tops of

Trees, there seeming to imitate the Notes of several *Birds*, with many other strange and various Creatures, which would take up too much room here to mention.

Next, I shall proceed to instance in the several sorts of Wild Fruits, as excellent *Grapes*, *Red*, *Black*, *White*, *Muscadel*, and *Fox*, which upon frequent Experience have produc'd Choice Wine, being daily Cultivated by skilful *Vinerons*; they will in a short space of time, have very good Liquor of their own, and some to supply their Neighbours, to their great advantage; as these Wines are more pure, so much more wholsom; the Brewing Trade of Sophisticating and Adulterating of Wines, as in *England*, *Holland* (especially) and in some other places not being known there yet, nor in all probability will it in many Years, through a natural Probity so fixed and implanted in the Inhabitants, and (I hope) like to continue. *Wallnuts*, *Chesnuts*, *Filberts*, *Heckery-Nuts*, *Hartleberries*, *Mulberries*, (white and black) *Rasberries*, *Strawberries*, *Cramberries*, *Plumbs* of several sorts, and many other Wild Fruits, in great plenty, which are common and free for any to gather; to particularize the Names of them all, would take up too much time; tire, not gratifie the Reader, and be inconsistent with the intended Brevity of this little Volume.

The common Planting *Fruit-Trees*, are *Apples*, which from a Kernel (without Inoculating) will shoot up to be a large Tree, and produce very delicious, large, and pleasant Fruit, of which much excellent *Cyder* is made, in taste resembling that in *England* press'd from *Pippins* and *Pear-mains*, sold commonly for between Ten and Fifteen Shillings *per* Barrel. *Pears*, *Peaches*, &c. of which they distil a Liquor much like the taste of *Rumm* or *Brandy*, which they Yearly make in great quantities: There are *Quinces*, *Cherries*, *Goosberries*, *Currants*, *Squashes*, *Pumpkins*, *Water-Mellons*, *Musk-mellons*, and other *Fruits* in great Numbers, which seldom fail of yielding great plenty. There are also many curious and excellent *Physical Wild Herbs*, *Roots*, and *Drugs* of great Vertue, and very sanative, as the *Sassafras*, and *Sarsaparilla*, so much us'd in Diet-Drinks for the Cure of the Veneral Disease, which makes the *Indians* by a right application of them, as able *Doctors* and *Surgeons* as any in *Europe*, performing celebrated Cures therewith, and by the use of some particular *Plants* only, find Remedy in all *Swellings*, *Burnings*, *Cuts*, &c. There grows also in great plenty the *Black Snake-Root*, (fam'd for its sometimes preserving, but often curing the *Plague*, being infused only in Wine, Brandy or Rumm) *Rattle-Snake-Root*, *Poke-Root*, called in *England Jallop*, with several other beneficial *Herbs*, *Plants*

and *Roots*, which *Physicians* have approved of, far exceeding in Nature and Vertue, those of other Countries.

The Names of the Counties are as followeth; First, *Philadelphia County*; Second, *Bucks County*; Third, *Chester County*; Fourth, *New-Castle County*; Fifth, *Kent County*; Sixth, *Sussex County*. The chiefest and most commodious places for raising Tobacco, as also for Breeding and Improving all sorts of Cattle, are the Counties of *Kent* and *New-Castle*; the other chiefly depend upon Raising and Improving *English Grain*, of which they have a prodigious Encrease, which I have particularly instanced in the beginning of this Book, both as to their Quality and Quantity: All those Counties also very much abound in all sorts of *Cattle*, both small and great, for the Use and Service of Man.

Their sorts of *Grain* are, *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Pease*, *Oates*, *Barley*, *Buck-Wheat*, *Rice*, *Indian-Corn*, *Indian-Pease*, and *Beans*, with great quantities of *Hemp* and *Flax*; as also several sorts of eating Roots, as *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Carrats*, *Parsnips*, &c. all which are produc'd Yearly in greater quantities than in *England*, those *Roots* being much larger, and altogether as sweet, if not more delicious; *Cucumbers*, *Coshaws*, *Artichokes*, with many others; most

sorts of Saladings, besides what grows naturally Wild in the Country, and that in great plenty also, as *Mustard*, *Rue*, *Sage*, *Mint*, *Tanzy*, *Wormwood*, *Penny-Royal* and *Purslain*, and most of the Herbs and Roots found in the Gardens in *England*. There are several Husband-Men, who sow Yearly between Seventy and Eighty Acres of *Wheat* each, besides *Barley*, *Oates*, *Rye*, *Pease*, *Beans*, and other Grain.

They have commonly *Two Harvests* in the Year; First, of *English Wheat*, and next of *Buck*, (or *French)* Wheat. They have great Stocks both of *Hogs* and *Horses*, kept in the Woods, out of which, I saw a *Hog* kill'd, of about a Year old, which weigh'd Two Hundred weight; whose Flesh is much sweeter, and even more luscious than that in *England*, because they feed and fatten on the rich (though wild) Fruits, besides those fatned at home by *Peaches*, *Cherries* and *Apples*. Their *Horses* are very hardy, insomuch that being very hot with riding or otherwise, they are turn'd out into the Woods at the same Instant, and yet receive no harm; some Farmers have Forty, some Sixty, and from that Number to Two or Three Hundred Head of *Cattle*: Their Oxen usually weigh Two Hundred Pounds a Quarter. They are commonly fatter of Flesh, and yield more Tallow (by feeding only on Grass) than the Cattle

in *England*. And for *Sheep*, they have considerable Numbers which are generally free from those infectious Diseases which are incident to those Creatures in *England*, as the *Rot*, *Scab*, or *Maggots*; They commonly bring forth two *Lambs* at once, some *twise in one Year*, and the Wooll is very fine, and thick, and also very white.

*Bees* thrive and multiply exceedingly in those Parts, the *Sweeds* often get great store of them in the Woods, where they are free for any Body. Honey (and choice too) is sold in the Capital City for Five Pence *per* Pound. Wax is also plentiful, cheap, and a considerable Commerce. Tame Fowls, as *Chickens*, *Hens*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Turkeys*, &c. are large, and very plentiful all over this Countrey.

And now for their Lots and Lands in City and Countrey, in their great Advancement since they were first laid out, which was within the compass of about Twelve Years, that which might have been bought for Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings, is now sold for Fourscore Pounds in ready Silver; and some other Lots, that might have been then Purchased for Three Pounds, within the space of Two Years, were sold for a Hundred Pounds a piece, and likewise some Land that lies near the City, that Sixteen Years ago might have been

Purchas'd for Six or Eight Pounds the Hundred Acres, cannot now be bought under One Hundred and Fifty, or Two Hundred Pounds.

Now the true Reason why this Fruitful Countrey and Florishing City advance so considerably in the Purchase of Lands both in the one and the other, is their great and extended Traffique and Commerce both by Sea and Land, *viz.* to *New-York*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *Carolina*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, *Monserat*, *Antego*, St. *Cristophers*, *Barmudoes*, *New-Found-Land*, *Maderas*, *Saltetudeous*, and *Old-England*; besides several other places. Their Merchandize chiefly consists in *Horses*, *Pipe-Staves*, *Pork* and *Beef* Salted and Barrelled up, *Bread*, and *Flower*, all sorts of Grain, *Pease*, *Beans*, *Skins*, *Furs*, *Tobacco*, or *Pot-Ashes*, *Wax*, &c. which are Barter'd for *Rumm*, *Sugar*, *Molasses*, *Silver*, *Negroes*, *Salt*, *Wine*, *Linen*, *Household-Goods*, &c.

However there still remain Lots of Land both in the aforesaid City and Country, that any may Purchase almost as cheap as they could at the first Laying out or Parcelling of either City or Country; which is, (in the Judgment of most People) the likeliest to turn to account to those that lay their Money out upon it, and in a shorter time than the aforementioned Lots and Lands

that are already improved, and for several Reasons. In the first place, the Countrey is now well inhabited by the Christians, who have great Stocks of all sorts of Cattle, that encrease extraordinarily, and upon that account they are oblig'd to go farther up into the Countrey, because there is the chiefest and best place for their Stocks, and for them that go back into the Countrey, they get the richest Land, for the best lies thereabouts.

Secondly, Farther into the Countrey is the Principal Place to Trade with the *Indians* for all sorts of *Pelt*, as *Skins* and *Furs*, and also *Fat Venison*, of whom People may Purchase cheaper by three Parts in four than they can at the City of *Philadelphia.*

Thirdly, Backwards in the Countrey lies the *Mines* where is *Copper* and *Iron*, besides other *Metals*, and *Minerals*, of which there is some Improvement made already in order to bring them, to greater Perfection; and that will be a means to erect more Inland Market-Towns, which exceedingly promote Traffick.

Fourthly, and lastly, Because the Countrey at the first, laying out, was void of Inhabitants (except the Heathens, or very few Christians not

worth naming) and not many People caring to abandon a quiet and easie (at least tolerable) Life in their Native Countrey (usually the most agreeable to all Mankind) to seek out a new hazardous, and careful one in a Foreign Wilderness or Desart Countrey, wholly destitute of Christian Inhabitants, and even to arrive at which, they must pass over a vast Ocean, expos'd to some Dangers, and not a few Inconveniencies: But now all those Cares, Fears and Hazards are vanished, for the Countrey is pretty well Peopled, and very much Improv'd, and will be more every Day, now the Dove is return'd with the Olive-branch of Peace in her Mouth.

I must needs say, even the present Encouragements are very great and inviting, for Poor People (both Men and Women) of all kinds, can here get three times the Wages for their Labour they can in *England* or *Wales*.

I shall instance in a few, which may serve; nay, and will hold in all the rest. The first was a *Black-Smith*, (my next Neighbour) who himself and one Negro Man he had, got Fifty Shillings in one Day, by working up a Hundred Pound Weight of Iron, which at Six Pence *per* Pound (and that is the common Price in that Countrey) amounts to that Summ.

And for *Carpenters*, both *House* and *Ship*, *Bricklayers*, *Masons*, either of these Trades-Men, will get between Five and Six Shillings every Day constantly. As to *Journey-Men Shooe-Makers*, they have Two Shillings *per* Pair both for Men and Womens Shooes: And *Journey-Men Taylors* have Twelve Shillings *per* Week and their Diet. *Sawyers* get between Six and Seven Shillings the Hundred for Cutting of Pine-Boards. And for *Weavers*, they have Ten or Twelve Pence the Yard for Weaving of that which is little more than half a Yard in breadth. *Woolł-Combers*, have for combing Twelve Pence *per* Pound. *Potters* have Sixteen Pence for an Earthen Pot which may be bought in *England* for Four Pence. *Tanners*, may buy their Hides green for Three Half Pence *per* Pound, and sell their Leather for Twelve Pence *per* Pound. And *Curriers* have Three Shillings and Four Pence *per* Hide for Dressing it; they buy their Oyl at Twenty Pence *per* Gallon. *Brick-Makers* have Twenty Shillings *per* Thousand for their Bricks at the Kiln. *Felt-Makers* will have for their Hats Seven Shillings a piece, such as may be bought in *England* for Two Shillings a piece; yet they buy their *Woolł* commonly for Twelve or Fifteen Pence *per* Pound. And as to the *Glaziers*, they will have Five Pence a Quarry for their Glass. The Rule for the *Coopers* I have almost forgot; but this I can affirm of some who

went from *Bristol*, (as their Neighbours report) that could hardly get their Livelihoods there, are now reckon'd in *Pensilvania*, by a modest Computation to be worth some Hundreds, (if not Thousands) of Pounds. The *Bakers* make as White Bread as any in *London*, and as for their Rule, it is the same in all Parts of the World that I have been in. The *Butchers* for killing a Beast, have Five Shillings and their Diet; and they may buy a good fat large Cow for Three Pounds, or thereabouts. The *Brewers* sell such Beer as is equal in Strength to that in *London*, half Ale and half Stout for Fifteen Shillings *per* Barrel; and their Beer hath a better Name, that is, is in more esteem than *English Beer* in *Barbadoes*, and is sold for a higher Price there. And for *Silver-Smiths*, they have between Half a Crown and Three Shillings an Ounce for working their Silver, and for Gold equivalent. *Plasterers* have commonly Eighteen Pence *per* Yard for *Plastering*. *Last-Makers* have Sixteen Shillings *per* dozen for their Lasts. And *Heel-Makers* have Two Shillings a dozen for their Heels. *Wheel* and *Mill-Wrights*, *Joyners*, *Brasiers*, *Pewterers*, *Dyers*, *Fullers*, *Comb-Makers*, *Wyer-Drawers*, *Cage-Makers*, *Card-Makers*, *Painters*, *Cutlers*, *Rope-Makers*, *Carvers*, *Block-Makers*, *Turners*, *Button-Makers*, *Hair* and *Wood Sieve-Makers*, *Bodies-Makers*, *Gun-Smiths*, *Lock-Smiths*, *Nailers*, *File-Cuters*, *Skinners*, *Furriers*, *Glovers*, *Patten-Makers*,

*Watch-Makerss Clock-Makers*, *Sadlers*, *Coller-Makers*, *Barbers*, *Printers*, *Book-Binders*, and all other *Trades-Men*, their Gains and Wages are about the same proportion as the forementioned Trades in their Advancements, as to what they have in *England*.

Of *Lawyers* and *Physicians* I shall say nothing, because this Countrey is very Peaceable and Healt[h]y; long may it so continue and never have occasion for the Tongue of the one, nor the Pen of the other, both equally destructive to Mens Estates and Lives; besides forsooth, they, Hang-Man like, have a License to Murder and make Mischief. *Labouring-Men* have commonly here, between 14 and 15 Pounds a Year, and their Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging; and by the Day their Wages is generally between Eighteen Pence and Half a Crown, and Diet also; But in Harvest they have usually between Three and Four Shilling each Day, and Diet. The *Maid Servants Wages* is commonly betwixt Six and Ten Pounds *per Annum*, with very good Accommodation. And for the *Women* who get their Livelihood by their own Industry, their Labour is very dear, for I can buy in *London* a Cheese-Cake for Two Pence, bigger than theirs at that price, when at the same time their Milk is as cheap as we can buy it in *London*, and their Flour cheaper by one half.

Corn and Flesh, and what else serves Man for Drink, Food and Rayment, is much cheaper here than in *England*, or elsewhere; but the chief reason why Wages of Servants of all sorts is much higher here than there, arises from the great Fertility and Produce of the Place; besides, if these large Stipends were refused them, they would quickly set up for themselves, for they can have Provision very cheap, and Land for a very small matter, or next to nothing in comparison of the Purchace of Lands in *England*; and the Farmers there, can better afford to give that great Wages than the Farmers in *England* can, for several Reasons very obvious.

As First, their Land costs them (as I said but just now) little or nothing in comparison, of which the Farmers commonly will get twice the encrease of Corn for every Bushel they sow, that the Farmers in *England* can from the richest Land they have.

In the Second place, they have constantly good price for their Corn, by reason of the great and quick vent into *Barbadoes* and other Islands; through which means *Silver* is become more plentiful than here in *England*, considering the Number of People, and that causes a quick Trade for both Corn and Cattle; and that is the reason

that Corn differs now from the Price formerly, else it would be at half the Price it was at then; for a Brother of mine (to my own particular knowledge) sold within the compass of one Week, about One Hundred and Twenty fat Beasts, most of them good handsom large Oxen.

Thirdly, They pay no *Tithes*, and their *Taxes* are inconsiderable; the Place is free for all Persuasions, in a Sober and Civil way; for the Church of *England* and the *Quakers* bear equal Share in the Government. They live Friendly and Well together; there is no Persecution for Religion, nor ever like to be; 'tis this that knocks all Commerce on the Head, together with high Imposts, strict Laws, and cramping Orders. Before I end this Paragraph, I shall add another Reason why Womens Wages are so exorbitant; they are not yet very numerous, which makes them stand upon high Terms for their several Services, in *Sempstering*, *Washing*, *Spinning*, *Knitting*, *Sewing*, and in all the other parts of their Imployments; for they have for Spinning either Worsted or Linen, Two Shillings a Pound, and commonly for Knitting a very Course pair of Yarn Stockings, they have half a Crown a pair; moreover they are usually Marry'd before they are Twenty Years of Age, and when once in that Noose, are for the most part a little uneasie, and make their Husbands so

too, till they procure them a Maid Servant to bear the burden of the Work, as also in some measure to wait on them too.

It is now time to return to the City of *Brotherly-Love* (for so much the *Greek* Word or Name *Philadelphia* imports) which though at present so obscure, that neither the *Map-Makers*, nor *Geographers* have taken the least notice of her, tho she far exceeds her Namesake of *Lydia*,* (having above Two Thousand Noble Houses for her Five Hundred Ordinary) or *Celisia*, or *Cœlesyria*; yet in a very short space of time she will, in all probability, make a fine Figure in the World, and be a most Celebrated *Emporeum*. Here is lately built a Noble *Town-House* or *Guild-Hall*, also a Handsom *Market-House*, and a convenient *Prison*. The Number of Christians both Old and Young Inhabiting in that Countrey, are by a Modest Computation, adjudged to amount to above Twenty Thousand.

*Thirty German *Miles from* Smyrna.

The Laws of this Countrey, are the same with those in *England*; our Constitution being on the same Foot: Many Disputes and Differences are determined and composed by Arbitration; and all Causes are decided with great Care and Expedition, being concluded (generally) at furthest at the Second Court, unless they happen to be very

Nice and Difficult Cases; under Forty Shillings any one Justice of the Peace has Power to Try the Cause. Thieves of all sorts, are oblig'd to restore four fold after they have been Whipt and Imprison'd, according to the Nature of their Crime; and if they be not of Ability to restore four fold, they must be in Servitude till 'tis satisfied. They have Curious Wharfs as also several large and fine Timber-Yards, both at *Philadelphia*, and *New-Castle*, especially at the *Metropolis*, before *Robert Turner*'s Great and Famous House, where are built Ships of considerable Burthen; they Cart their Goods from that Wharf into the City of *Philadelphia*, under an Arch, over which part of the Street is built, which is called *Chesnut-Street Wharf*, besides other *Wharfs*, as *High-Street Wharf*, *Mulberry-Street Wharf*, and *Vine-Street Wharf*, and all those are Common Wharfs; and likewise there are very pleasant Stairs, as *Trus* and *Carpenter-Stairs*, besides several others. There are above Thirty Carts belonging to that City, Four or Five Horses to each. There is likewise a very convenient Wharf called *Carpenter*'s *Wharf*, which hath a fine necessary *Crain* belonging to it, with suitable *Granaries*, and *Store-Houses*. A Ship of Two Hundred Tun may load and unload by the side of it, and there are other Wharfs (with *Magazines* and *Ware-Houses*) which front the City all along the River, as also a Curious and Commodious

*Dock* with a *Draw-Bridge* to it, for the convenient Reception of Vessels; where have been built some Ships of Two or Three Hundred Tuns each: They have very Stately Oaks to build Ships with, some of which are between Fifty and Sixty Foot long, and clear from Knots, being very straight and well Grain'd. In this famous City of *Philadelphia* there are several *Rope-Makers*, who have large and curious *Rope-Walks* especially one *Joseph Wilcox*. Also Three or Four Spacious *Malt-Houses*, as many large *Brew-Houses*, and many handsom *Bake-Houses* for Publick Use.

In the said City are several good *Schools of Learning* for Youth, in order to the Attainment of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as also *Reading*, *Writing*, &c. Here is to be had on any Day in the Week, *Tarts*, *Pies*, *Cakes*, &c. We have also several *Cooks-Shops*, both *Roasting* and *Boyling*, as in the City of *London*; *Bread*, *Beer*, *Beef*, and *Pork*, are sold at any time much cheaper than in *England* (which arises from their Plenty) our Wheat is very white and clear from Tares, making as good and white Bread as any in *Europe*. Happy Blessings, for which we owe the highest Gratitude to our Plentiful Provider, the great Creator of Heaven and Earth. The *Water-Mills* far exceed those in *England*, both for quickness and grinding good Meal, their being great choice of good Timber,

and earlier Corn than in the aforesaid Place, they are made by one *Peter Deal*, a Famous and Ingenious Workman, especially for inventing such like Machines.

All sorts of very good *Paper* are made in the *German-Town*; as also very fine *German Linen*, such as no Person of Quality need be asham'd to wear; and in several places they make very good *Druggets*, *Crapes*, *Camblets*, and *Serges*, besides other *Woollen Cloathes*, the Manufacture of all which daily improves: And in most parts of the Countrey there are many Curious and Spacious Buildings, which several of the *Gentry* have erected for their Country-Houses. As for the Fruit-Trees they Plant, they arrive at such Perfection, that they bear in a little more than half the time that they commonly do in *England*.

The *Christian Children* born here are generally *well-favoured*, and *Beautiful* to behold; I never knew any come into the World with the least blemish on any part of its Body, being in the general, observ'd to be *better Natur'd*, *Milder*, and more *tender Hearted* than those born in *England*.

There are very fine and delightful *Gardens* and *Orchards*, in most parts of this Countrey; but *Edward Shippey* (who lives near the Capital City)

has an Orchard and Gardens adjoyning to his Great House that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever seen, having a very famous and pleasant Summer-House erected in the middle of his extraordinary fine and large Garden abounding with *Tulips*, *Pinks*, *Carnations*, *Roses*, (of several sorts) *Lilies*, not to mention those that grow wild in the Fields.

Reader, what I have here written, is not a *Fiction*, *Flam*, *Whim*, or any sinister *Design*, either to impose upon the Ignorant, or Credulous, or to curry Favour with the Rich and Mighty, but in meer Pity and pure Compassion to the Numbers of Poor Labouring Men, Women, and Children in *England*, half starv'd, visible in their meagre looks, that are continually wandering up and down looking for Employment without finding any, who here need not lie idle a moment, nor want due Encouragement or Reward for their Work, much less Vagabond or Drone it about. Here are no Beggars to be seen (it is a Shame and Disgrace to the State that there are so many in *England*) nor indeed have any here the least Occasion or Temptation to take up that Scandalous Lazy Life.

Jealousie among Men is here very rare, and Barrenness among Women hardly to be heard of,

nor are old Maids to be met with; for all commonly Marry before they are Twenty Years of Age, and seldom any young Married Woman but hath a Child in her Belly, or one upon her Lap.

What I have deliver'd concerning this *Province*, is indisputably true, I was an Eye-Witness to it all, for I went in the first Ship that was bound from *England* for that Countrey, since it received the Name of *Pensilvania*, which was in the Year 1681. The Ship's Name was the *John* and *Sarah* of *London*, *Henry Smith* Commander. I have declin'd giving any Account of several things which I have only heard others speak of, because I did not see them my self, for I never held that way infallible, to make Reports from *Hear-say*. I saw the first Cellar when it was digging for the use of our Governour *Will. Penn*.

I shall now haste to a Conclusion, and only hint a little concerning the *Natives* or *Aborigines*, their *Persons*, *Language*, *Manners*, *Religion* and *Government*; Of *Person* they are ordinarily Tall, Straight, well-turn'd, and true Proportion'd; their Tread strong and clever, generally walking with a lofty Chin. Of Complexion *Black*, but by design, *Gypsie-like*, greasing themselves with Bears-Fat Clarified, and using no defence against the Injuries of the *Sun* and *Weather*, their Skins fail

not to be Swarthy. Their *Eyes* are small and black. *Thick Lips and flat Noses* so frequent with *Negroes* and *East Indians*, are rare with them. They have Comely Faces and Tolerable Complexions, some of their *Noses* having a rise like the *Roman.*

Their *Language* is Lofty and Elegant, but not Copious; *One* Word serveth in the stead of *Three*, imperfect and ungrammatical, which defects are supply'd by the Understanding of the Hearers. *Sweet*, of *Noble Sound* and *Accent.* Take here a Specimen.

*Hodi hita nee huska a peechi, nee, machi*
Pensilvania *huska dogwachi, keshow a peechi*
*Nowa, huska hayly, Chetena koon peo.*

Thus in *English.*

Farewel Friend, I will very quickly go to *Pensilvania*, very cold Moon will come presently, And very great hard frosts will come quickly.

I might Treat largely of their *Customs* and *Manners*, but that will not agree with my proposed Brevity.

As soon as their Children are born, they wash them in cold *Water*, especially in *cold Weather.* To harden and embolden them, they plunge them

in the River; they find their Feet early, usually at Nine Months they can go. The Boys Fish till Fifteen, then Hunt, and having given proof of their Manhood, by a large return of Skins, they may Marry (else 'tis ashame to think of a Wife) which is usually at the Age of Seventeen or Eighteen; the Girls stay with their Mothers, and help to hoe the Ground, Plant Corn, bear Burdens, and Marry about Thirteen or Fourteen.

Their Houses are *Matts*, or *Barks* of *Trees* set on Poles, Barn-like, not higher than a Man, so not expos'd to Winds. They lie upon *Reeds* or *Grass* In *Travel* they lodge in the *Woods* about a great Fire, with the Mantle of Duffils they wear wrapt about them, and a few Boughs stuck round them.

They live chiefly on *Maze*, or *Indian Corn* rosted in the Ashes, sometimes beaten and boyl'd with Water, called *Homine.* They have Cakes, not unpleasant; also Beans and Pease, which Nourish much, but the Woods and Rivers afford them their Provision; they eat Morning and Evening; their Seats and Tables are the Ground; they are reserv'd, apt to resent and retain long: Their Women are Chaste (at least after Marriage) and when with Child, will not admit of their Husbands Embraces any more till Deliver'd. Exceeding Liberal and Generous; Kind and Affable;

uneasie in Sickness, to remedy which, they drink a Decoction of Roots in Spring-Water, forbearing Flesh, which if they happen to eat, it must be the Female; they commonly bury their Kettles and part of their Goods with their Friends when they die, suspecting (poor Souls) they shall make use of them again at the Resurrection. They Mourn a whole Year, but it is no other than blacking their Faces.

Their Government is Monarchical, and Successive, and ever of the Mothers (the surest) side, to prevent a Spurious Issue. The Distaff (as in *France)* is excluded the Regal Inheritance. Their Princes are Powerful, yet do nothing without the Concurrence of their Senate, or Councils, consisting chiefly of Old, but mixt with Young Men; slow and deliberate, (*Spaniard*-like) in resolving, naturally wise, and hardly to be out-witted. Their Punishments are Pecuniary. Murder may be aton'd for by Feasts and Presents, in Proportion to the Quality of the Offence, Person, or Sex injur'd; for if a Woman be kill'd, the Mulct is double, because she brings forth Children. They seldom quarel, when Sober, and if Boozy, (which of late they are more apt to be, having learn'd to drink, a little too much Rum of the Christians, to their shame) they readily pardon it, alledging the Liquor is Criminal not the Man.

The way of Worship the *Sweeds* use in this Countrey, is the *Lutheran*; the *English* have four sorts of Assemblies or Religious Meetings here; as first, The Church of *England*, who built a very fine Church in the City of *Philadelphia* in the Year 1695. Secondly, the *Anabaptists*: Thirdly, the *Presbyterians*, and two sorts of *Quakers* (of all the most numerous by much) one Party held with *George Keith*; but whether both Parties will joyn together again in one I cannot tell, for that Gentleman hath alter'd his Judgment since he came to *England*, concerning his Church-Orders in *Pensilvania*, by telling and shewing them Precepts that were lawful in the time of the Law, but forbidden under the Gospel to pay Tithes, or Ministers to Preach for Hire, *&c.* As also to sprinkle Infants; and he tells the *Presbyterian Minister*, That he must go to the Pope of *Rome* for his Call, for he had no Scripture for it, and that Water-Baptism and the Outward Supper are not of the Nature of the Everlasting Gospel; nor essential Parts of it, see his *Truth Advanced* page 173. He gives likewise a strict Charge concerning plain Language and plain Habit, and that they should not be concern'd in the compelling part of the Worldly Government, and that they should set their *Negroes* at Liberty after some reasonable time of Service; likewise, they should not take the Advantage of the Law against one another,

as to procure them any Corporeal Punishment: These Orders he tells his Followers, would make Distinction between them and *Jews* and Moral Heathens, this was in the Year 1693. in *Pensilvania*: But now the Year 1697. since he came to *England*, his Judgment is chang'd, for he tells his Disciples, that Water-Baptism is come in the room of Circumcision; and by so doing, they would distinguish themselves from either *Jews*, *Pagans*, or Moral *Heathens*: He keeps his Meeting once a Week at *Turners-Hall* in *Fill-Pot-Lane*, *London*, on *Sundays* in the Afternoon; he begins between Two and Three of the Clock and commonly ends between Four and Five.

Friendly Reader, by this thou mayst see how wavering and mutable Men of great Outward Learning are, if the Truth of this be by any Body question'd, let them look in the *Creed*, and the Paper against *Christians being concern'd in Worldly Government*, and the *Paper concerning Negroes*, that was given forth by the Appointment of the Meeting held by *George Keith* at *Philip James*'s House in the City of *Philadelphia*, in *Pensilvania*; and his *Letter also in* Mary-Land *against the Presbyterian Catechism*, Printed at *Boston* in *New-England* in 1695. with the *Answer* to it bound up together in one Book and in *Truth Advanced*, page 173. And for what relates to him since in *England*, let them

look into the *Quakers Argument Refuted, Concerning Water-Baptism and the Lord's Supper*, page 70. And now Reader, I shall take my leave of thee, recommending thee with my own self to the Directions of the Spirit of God in our Conscience, and that will agree with all the Holy Scriptures in its right place; and when we find our selves so, we have no need to take any Thought or Care what any Body shall say of us.

*The End of the History of*
**Pensilvania.**

An Historical Description

OF THE

PROVINCE and COUNTRY

OF

# *West-New-Jersey*

IN

# AMERICA.

A short View of their *Laws*, *Customs* and *Religion*: As also the *Temperament* of the *Air* and *Climate*; The fatness of the *Soil*, with the vast Produce of *Rice*, &c. The Improvement of their *Lands* (as in *England*) to *Pasture*, *Meadows*, &c. Their making great quantities of *Pitch* and *Tar*, as also *Turpentine*, which proceeds from the *Pine Trees*, with *Rozen* as clear as *Gum-Arabick*, with particular Remarks upon their *Towns*, *Fairs* and *Markets*; with the great Plenty of *Oyl* and *Whalebone* made from the great number of *Whales* that frequent [illegible] Also many other Profitable and Necessary Things.

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[illegible]

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By GABRIEL THOMAS

*To the Right Honourable Sir* John Moor, *Sir* Thomas Lane, *Knights and Aldermen of the City of* London, *and to the rest of the Worthy Members of the* West-Jersey *Proprietors.*

*Worthy Friends,*

TO whom can the History of *West-Jersey* with more Justice pertain, than to you the Noble and Generous Proprietors.

That was the chief Motive that inclin'd me to this Dedication, which I hope will be the more acceptable to you, because the Account of that Country is so Sincere and Candid.

I have endeavour'd (by setting forth) the great Encouragements there are) to persuade the Poor, the Idle, the Lazy, & the Vagabonds of these Kingdoms and of *Wales* to hasten thither, that they may live plentifully and happily, and I doubt not but they will hearken to it, because it is their true Interest. I have done my best endeavours to possess them and others of the great Fertility and Plenty in those Parts, which I need not repeat to you, who must needs be well acquainted with the State of that Place. That it may Flourish and mightily tend to your Advantage, as also to the Benefit of *England*, the hearty desire of your Friend,

*Gabriel Thomas.*

# THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

**Courteous Reader,**

MY *Chief Design in writing this short Account of* West-New-Jersey, *is to inform all (but especially the Poor) what Ample and Happy Livelihoods People may gain in those Parts, whereby they may subsist very well without either Begging or Stealing, for if they Steal, they are Whipt, and oblig'd to pay Four Fold; and if they are not of Ability to do that, they must abide in Servitude till they have made Satisfaction to the injur'd Person: And if they should be Lazy and turn to Beg, they will get nothing by that Base and Scandalous Imployment; But if they be so Poor that they have not of their own to supply their Wants and Necessities, nor are able to Work, they will have no need to Beg, for People out of their own free Compassion and pure Charity will relieve them in their Necessities. Now if this were all, (though it is not) it wou'd be a sufficient Encouragement to the Idle, the Sloathful, and the Vagabonds of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland *to hasten thither, where besides this, they have a fair prospect of getting considerable Estates, at least of living very Plentifully and Happily, which*

Medium *of Life is far better than lingering out their Days so miserably Poor and half Starved; or Whipping, Burning, and Hanging for Villanies, they will have little Temptation, nay or Inclination to perpetrate here. The* French Refugees *or* Protestant *People, wou'd soon find it their Interest to remove thither, where they wou'd live far better than in* Germany, Holland, Ireland *or* England. *Written by one who earnestly wisheth thy Wellfare and Prosperity in the ways of the Lord, and then thou canst not do amiss in this World.*

Gab. Thomas

# THE HISTORY OF *West-New-Jersey.*

*West-New-Jersey* lies between the Latitude of Forty, and Forty two Degrees; having the *Main Sea* on the South, *East-Jersey* on the North, *Hudson's Bay* on the East, and *Pensilvania* on the West.

The first Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Indians*, being supposed to be part of the Ten dispersed Tribes of *Israel*; for indeed they are very like the *Jews* in their Persons, and something in their Practices and Worship, for they (as the *Pensilvanian Indians*) observe the *New Moons* with great Devotion, and Reverence: And their first Fruits they offer, with their Corn and Hunting-Game they get in the whole Year, to a False Deity or Sham-God, whom they must please, else (as they fancy) many Misfortunes will befal them, and great Injuries will be done them. When they bury their Dead, they put into the Ground with them some House-Utensils, and some Money, (as Tokens of their Love and Affection) with other Things, expecting they shall have Occasion for

them again in the other World. And if a Person of Note dies very far from the Place of his own Residence they will carry his Bones home some considerable time after, to be buried there. They are also very curious, nay, even nice in preserving and repairing the Graves of their Dead. They do not love to be asked twice their Judgment about one Thing. They are a People who generally delight much in Mirth, and are very studious in observing the Vertues of *Roots* and *Herbs*, by which they cure themselves of many Distempers in their Bodies, both internal or ex[t]ernal. They will not suffer their *Beards* to grow; for they will pluck the Hair off with their own Fingers as soon as they can get hold of it, holding it great Deformity to have a Beard. They are very loving to one another; for if three or four of them come into a Christian's House, and the Master of it happen to give one of them Victuals, and none to the rest, he will divide it into equal Shares among them: And they are also very kind and civil to any of the Christians; for I my self have had Victuals cut by them in their Cabbins, before they took any for themselves. Their chief Imployment is in Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling, and making *Canoes*, or *Indian* Boats and Bowls, in all which Arts they are very dexterous and ingenious: Their Womens Business chiefly consists in planting of *Indian Corn*, and pounding it to Meal, in

Mortars, with Pestils, (as we beat our Spice) and make Bread, and dress their Victuals, which they perform very neatly and cleanlily. They also make *Indian Mats*, *Ropes*, *Hats*, and *Baskets*, (some of curious Workmanship) of their *Hemp*, which there grows wild, and Natural, in the Woods, in great Plenty. In short, the Women are very ingenious in their several Imployments as well as the Men. Their young Maids are naturally very modest and shamefac'd: And their young Women when newly married, are very nice and shy, and will not suffer the Men to talk of any immodest or lascivious Matters. Their Houses are, for the most part, cover'd with *Chesnutt Bark*, but very close, and warm, insomuch that no Rain can go through. Their Age in Computation may be compared with the Christians. Their *wearing Habit* is commonly *Deer-Skins*, or *Duffles*. They don't allow of mentioning the Name of a Friend after his Death; for at his Decease, they make their Face black all over with black Lead; and when their Affairs go well with them, they paint their Faces with red Lead, it being a Token of their Joy, as the other is of their Grief. They are great Observers of the *Weather* by the *Moon*. They take great Delight in Cloaths of various Colours. And are so punctual that if any go from their first Offer or Bargain with them, it will be very difficult for that Party to get any Dealings

with them any more, or to have any farther Converse with them; And moreover it is worthy of Remark, that when a Company of them are got together, they never interrupt or contradict one another, 'till two of them have made an end of their Discourse; for if never so many be in Company only two must discourse at a time, and the rest must keep Silence. The *English* and they live very peaceably, by reason the *English* satisfies them for their Land.

As to the manner of their Language, it is high and lofty, with a Short Sentence. Their way of counting is by Tens, as to say Two Tens, Three Tens, Four Tens, Five Tens, *&c.*

I shall now proceed to show something of the manner and way of Discourse that happens between them and the Neighbouring Christians that use to deal and traffick with them, or when they meet one another in the Woods accidentally, one a looking for his Cattel, and the other a Hunting the Wild Deer, or other Game, by way of Questions and Answers. I shall put the *Indian* Tongue on one side of the Leaf, and the *English* just opposite.* Their Discourse is as followeth.

*In the original edition two English sentences have no Indian equivalents, and the Indian questions and answers do not correspond to their translation. In this reprint the vagary has been adjusted.

| The Indian Tongue. | *The English of it.* |
|---|---|
| Quest. *Hitah takoman?* | *Quest.* Friend, from whence com'st? |
| Answ. *Andogowa nee weekin.* | *Answ.* Yonder. |
| Quest. *Tony andogowa kee weekin?* | *Quest.* Where yonder? |
| | *Answ.* My House. |
| | *Quest.* Where is thy House? |
| Answ. *Arwaymouse.* | *Answ. Arwaymouse,* which is the Name of an *Indian* Town. |
| Quest. *Keco kee hatah kee weekin?* | *Quest.* What hast got in thy House? |
| Answ. *Nee hatah huska wees youse og huska chetena chase og huska orit chekenip.* | *Answ.* I have very fat Venison, and good strong Skins, with very good Turkeys. |
| Quest. *Chingo kee beto nee chase og youse etka chekenip.* | *Quest.* When wilt thou bring me Skins and Venison, with Turkeys? |
| Answ. *Hatopa etka nisha kishquicka.* | *Answ.* Tomorrow, or two days hence. |
| Quest. *Keco kee hata kee weekin?* | *Quest.* What hast thou got in thy House? |
| Answ. *Nee hata orit poonk og huska horit* | *Answ.* I have good Powder, and very good |

*haloons etka neskec og marchkec ochqueon.*

*(O huskia orit.)*

Quest. *Kee namen neskec kabay og marchkec moos etka opeg megis?*

Answ. *Mata namen megis nee namen neskec kabay undogwa tekany.*

Quest. *Kee namen marchkec moos undogwa tekeny?*

Answ. *Mogy.*

Quest. *Kee squa og enychan hatah?*

Answ. *Mogy.*

Quest. *Kacha hatah?*

Answ. *Neo.*

Quest. *Benoingtid etka squatid?*

Answ. *Nisha benointid og nisha squatid.*

Quest. *Tongtid enychan hatah?*

Answ. *Mogy.*

Quest. *Etka aroosise?*

Answ. *Neo kishow.*

Shot, with red and blue Machcots.

(Very well.)

*Quest.* Did'st thou see black Horses and red Cows, with white Sheep?

*Answ.* I saw no Sheep: I did see black Horses yonder in the Woods?

*Quest.* Did'st see red Cows yonder in the Woods?

*Answ.* Yes.

*Quest.* Hast thou a Wife and Children?

*Answ.* Yes.

*Quest.* How many hast?

*Answ.* Four.

*Quest.* Boys or Girls?

*Answ.* Two Boys and two Girls.

*Quest.* Hast got a young Child?

*Answ.* Yes.

*Quest.* How old?

*Answ.* Four months.

Quest. *Etka aroosise kee?* — *Quest.* How old art thou?

Answ. *Pelenacheenckan katingan aroosis.* — *Answ.* Fifty years old.

In the next Place I shall give an account of their way in counting or numbering; which is as followeth.

| The *Indian* Counting. | *The English to it.* |
|---|---|
| *Kooty nisha nacha neo pelenach Kootash nishash choesh peskonk telen.* | One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten. |
| *Nishinchkan nachinchkan neochinchkan pelenchinchkan.* | Twenty, Thirty, Forty, Fifty, *&c.* |

The Names of some of the *Indians.*

*Anachkooting, Bussabenating, Okonycan, Potasko, Quindamen, Lames, Alpoongan, Kohonk, Hiton, Temeny.*

The *Dutch* and *Sweeds* inform us that they are greatly decreased in number to what they were when they came first into this Country: And the *Indians* themselves say, that two of them die to every one Christian that comes in here. Reader, I shall not insist any farther upon this Subject, because what is deficient or short here, is inserted

already in the preceding History of *Pensilvania*; for the Natives both of that, as well as of this Country, speak the same Language, and live after the same manner; for my chief aim, in the next place, is to acquaint thee how, and after what manner the Christians live there And I hope I have pleased thee so far, as it may prove a means to encourage me to give a larger Description hereafter.

The next who came there were the *Dutch*; which was between Forty and Fifty Years agoe, though they made but very little Improvement, only built Two or Three Houses, upon an Island (called since by the *English*) *Stacies-Island*; and it remained so, till about the Year 1675. in which King *Charles* the Second (or the Duke of *York* (his Brother) gave the Countrey to *Edward Billing*, in whose time, one *Major Fenwick* went thither, with some others, and built a pretty *Town*, and call'd it *Salam*; and in a few Years after a Ship from *London*, and another from *Hull*, sail'd thither with more People, who went higher up into the Countrey, and built there a Town, and called it *Burlington*, which is now the chiefest Town in that Countrey, though *Salam* is the ancientest; and a fine *Market-Town* it is, having several *Fairs* kept yearly in it; likewise well furnished with good store of most Necessaries for humane Support, as

*Bread*, *Beer*, *Beef*, and *Pork*; as also *Butter* and *Cheese*, of which they freight several Vessels, and send them to *Barbadoes*, and other Islands.

There are very many fine *stately Brick-Houses* built, and a *commodious Dock* for *Vessels* to come in at, and they claim equal Privilege with *Burlington* for the sake of Antiquity; tho' that is the principal Place, by reason that the late Governor *Cox*, who bought that Countrey of *Edward Billing*, encouraged and promoted that Town chiefly, in settling his *Agents* and *Deputy-Governors* there, (the same Favours are continued by the *New-West-Jersey* Society, who now manage Matters there) which brings their Assemblies and chief Courts to be kept there; and, by that means it is become a very famous Town, having a great many stately *Brick-Houses* in it, (as I said before) with a delicate great *Market-House*, where they keep their Market: It hath a noble and *spacious Hall* over-head, where their *Sessions* is kept, having the Prison adjoining to it.

Likewise in the said Town there are very many fine *Wharfs* and large *Timber-Yards*, *Malt-Houses*, *Brew-Houses*, *Bake-Houses*; and most sorts of Trades-Men, (whose Wages are upon the same Foot with the *Pensilvanians)* viz. *Cloath-Workers*, who make very good *Serges*, *Druggets*, *Crapes*, *Cam-*

*blets*, (part *Silk or Worsted*, and part *Camels* Hair) and good *Plushes*, with several other *Woollen Cloathes*, besides *Linnen*.

There are many Fair and Great Brick Houses on the outside of the Town which the Gentry have built there for their Countrey Houses, besides the Great and Stately Palace of *John Tateham* Esq; which is pleasantly Situated on the North side of the *Town*, having a very fine and delightful *Garden* and *Orchard* adjoyning to it, wherein is variety of *Fruits*, *Herbs*, and *Flowers*; as *Roses*, *Tulips*, *July-Flowers*, *Sun-Flowers* (that open and shut as the *Sun* Rises and Sets, thence taking their Name) *Carnations*, and many more; besides abundance of Medicinal *Roots Herbs*, *Plants*, and *Flowers*, found wild in the Fields.

There are kept also in this Famous Town several Fairs every Year; and as for Provisions, *viz.* Bread, Beer, Beef, Pork, Cheese, Butter, and most sorts of Fruit here is great Plenty and very Cheap; all those Commodities are to be bought every Market-Day.

A Ship of Four Hundred Tuns may Sail up to this *Town* in the River *Delaware*; for I my self have been on Board a Ship of that Burthen there: And several fine Ships and Vessels (besides Gov-

ernour *Cox*'s own great Ship) have been built there.

There are also two handsom Bridges to come in and out of the Town, called *London* and *York-Bridges*. The *Town* stands in an *Island*, the Tide flowing quite round about it. There are *Water-Men* who constantly Ply their Wherry Boats from that Town to the City of *Philadelphia* in *Pensilvania*, and to other places. Besides there is *Glocester-Town*, which is a very Fine and Pleasant Place, being well stor'd with Summer Fruits, as *Cherries*, *Mulberries*, and *Strawberries*, whither Young People come from *Philadelphia* in the Wherries to eat *Stra[w]berries* and *Cream*, within sight of which City it is sweetly Situated, being but about three Miles distance from thence.

There are several *Meetings* of *Worship* in this Country, *viz.* the *Presbyterians*, *Quakers*, and *Anabaptists:* Their Privilege as to Matter of *Law*, is the same both for *Plaintiff* and *Defendant*, as in *England.*

The Air is very Clear, Sweet and Wholesom; in the depth of Winter it is something colder, and as much hotter in the heighth of Summer than in *England.* Commonly (with them) the Days differ two Hours in length from ours here. The longest

Day in Summer is shorter by two Hours than the longest Day in *England*, and the shortest Day longer by two Hours than with us here.

As for Corn, they have *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Pease*, *Oates*, *Barley*, *Rice*, &c. in vast quantities: Also *Indian-Corn*, *Pease* and *Beans*, likewise *English Hemp* and *Flax*, which prospers there exceedingly. Eating Roots, *Pumpkins*, *Cashews*, *Water-Melons*, *Muskmellons*, *Cucumbers*, *Squashes*, *Carrots*, *Artichokes*, *Potatoes*, *Turnips*, *Garlick*, *Onions*, and *Leeks* grow there in greater Plenty than in *En[g]land*. And for *Herbs*, they have *Cabbages*, *Coleworts*, *Savoys*, *Lettice*, *Purslane*, and other Sallads in abundance; beside *Wild Herbs* which are there very commom [*sic*], as *Penny-Royal*, *Mint*, *Mustard*, *Sage*, *Rue*, *Tansey*, &c. and likewise there are choice Phisical Roots, as *Sassafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Black-Snake-Root*, *Rattle-Snake Root*, and *Poake-Root*, with divers others, which there is great store of.

Of Fish, they have *Whales*, *Sturgeon*, *Cod*, *Scale-Fish*, *Cole* and *Hake-Fish*, large *Mackeril*, *Flatfish*, *Rock*, *Shadds*, *Cattes*, *Eels*, *Perch*, and many other sorts in prodigious Shoals: And Wild-Water-Fowl, as *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Swans*, *Divers*, &c. are very numerous, even beyond all expectation. As to Land-Fowl, *Turkeys*, *Geese*, *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Pigeons*, *Woodcocks*, *Blackbirds*, &c. they are there in

extraordinary great abundance, and very large. There is also that uncommon and valuable Bird (being near the bigness of a Cuckoo) called the *Mocking-bird* (known, but not very well in *England*, being so very Nice and Tender, that they usually die by the way) with several other Charming and Curious Birds, too tedious here to specifie.

As to the Wild Vermin, There are *Otters*, *Beavers*, *Foxes*, *Mush-Rats Minx's*, *Wild-Cats*, *Rackoons*, *Pollcats*, and also that cunning Creature the *Possom*, particularly mention'd and distinguish'd in the annex'd *Account* of *Pensilvania* for its remarkable Qualities, whither I refer the Reader, not in the least being fond of *Tautology*. This Creature is about the bigness of an *English* Cat, being of a light gray colour. Likewise there were some *Wolves* and *Bears*, but now they are very rare to be seen, by reason the *Indians* destroy them (as before). Also that strange Creature the *Flying Squirril*, mention'd in the foregoing Book. There are great numbers of *Wild Deer*, and *Red Deer* also; and these wild Creatures are free and common for any to kill and take. And for Wild *Fruits*, there are *Chesnuts*, *Filberts*, *Hickery-Nuts*, *Grapes*, *Mulberries*, *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Huckleberries*, and *Craneberries*, with several sorts of *Plumbs*, and all those Fruits in great plenty being free for any Body to gather.

Now I am a coming to the Planted Fruit-Trees, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Apricocks*, *Quinces*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Gooseberries*, *Currants*, and *Peaches*, from which last they distil a liquor as in *Pensilvania*, much like *Rumm* or *Brandy*, in the taste; and all those Trees will come to bear in a little more than half the time, they do in *England*, the Soil is so rich; they have great plenty of the aforementioned Fruits, which are exceeding delicious. These, as also many other Fruits that come not to any pitch of Perfection in *England*, are the Natural Product of this Country, which lies warmer, being more befriended by the Sun's hot and glorious Beams, which without doubt is the chief Cause and true Reason, why the Fruit there so far excells the *English*. They have likewise great Stocks of *Horses* and *Hogs*, raised in the Woods; of the latter of which I have seen some of a Prodigious Weight that only fed there, their Horses are very hardy, strong, and of good Spirit for Labour or Travelling; they commonly go unshod (which in many Years saves much Money). Their Plow-shears require but small Reparation, wearing out but little. They *Harrow* their Ground with a *Wooden-tyned Harrow*, and twice over does the business.

Of *Bees* also they are well provided, & abound in *Sheep* naturally very sound, and that stand

well, the Rot, Scab, Maggots, *&c.* rarely invading them; they usually bring forth two Lambs at once, and their Wooll is very fine, white, and thick; they have great Stocks of Cattle, as *Cows*, *Oxen*, &c. Their *Oxen* commonly weigh well.

Tame Fowl there are (almost) incredible in numbers, *viz. Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Hens*, &c.

In this Country also is great Plenty of working *Timber*, as *Oaks*, *Ash*, *Chesnuts*, *Pine*, *Cedar*, *Walnut*, *Poplar*, *Firr*, and *Masts for Ships*, with *Pitch* and *Rosin*, of great Use and much Benefit to the Countrey. Here are several good *Navigable Rivers*, besides that famous River *Delaware* (which I have mentioned elsewhere, and where the *Tobacco* is excellent) being deep enough for Vessels to come in: First *Prince Morise's River*, where the *Sweeds* used to kill the *Geese* in great numbers, for their Feathers (only) leaving their Carcasses behind them; *Cohansey* River, by which they send great store of *Cedar* to *Philadelphia*-City; *Allaway-River*; *Salam-River*, which runs by *Salam-Town* (of greatest Antiquity;) *Naman-River*, *Rackcoon-River*, which had its Name from the great numbers of those Creatures that always abound thereabouts; *Old Man's River*; *Manto-River*; *Woodberry-River*; *Great Eggharbor River* (up which a Ship of two or three hundred Tuns may sail) which runs by the back

part of the Country into the Main Sea; I call it back, because the first Improvement made by the Christians, was *Delawar River-side:* This Place is noted for good store of *Corn*, *Horses*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Hogs*, &c. the Lands thereabouts being much improv'd, and built upon: *Little Egg-Harbor-Creek*, which take their Names from the great abundance of Eggs, which the *Swans*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, and other *wild Fowls* on those Rivers lay thereabouts: *Timber-River*, alias *Glocester*-River, which hath its Name (also) from the great quantity of curious *Timber*, which they send in great Floats to *Philadelphia*, a City in *Pensilvania*, as *Oaks*, *Pines*, *Chesnut*, *Ash*, and *Cedars*. This River runs down by *Glocester-Town*, which is the *Shire-Town*; And *Newton-River*, that runs by *Newton*; *Cooper-River*; *Pensokin-River*; *Northampton-River*, with several others, at a convenient distance upon the Sea, the Shores whereof are generally deep and bold) of less Note, as *VVissahiskonk-River*, that runs down into the great *River Delaware*, by *Burlington*. The Countrey inhabited by the *Christians* is divided into four Parts or *Counties*, tho' the Tenth part of it is not yet peopled; 'Tis far cheaper living there for Eatables than here in *England*; and either Men or Women that have a Trade, or are Labourers, can, if industrious, get near three times the Wages they commonly earn in *England*.

Courteous Reader, As yet I have given thee no Account of *East-Jersey*, because I never was there, so in reality cannot properly or pertinently speak to that Matter. I will not pretend to impose any thing on the World, but have all along, and shall still declare nothing but Verity; therefore one Word of that by and by. I might have given thee a much larger Account of this Countrey, and have stretch'd this (now) Pocket Volume to an extraordinary Bulk and Size; and yet without straining or deviating in the least from the Principles of my Profession, which are Truth it self. I have no Plot in my Pate, or deep Design, no, not the least expectation of gaining any thing by them that go thither, or losing by those who stay here. My End chiefly in Writing, nay, indeed my great Aim, is to inform the People of *Britain* and *Ireland* in general, but particularly the Poor, who are begging, or near it, or starving, or hard by it (as I before took notice in my Preface) to encourage them (for their own Good, and for the Honour and Benefit of their Native Countrey, to whom they are now a Scandal and Disgrace; and whose *Milk* and *Honey* these *Drones* eat up, and are besides a heavy Burden to the Commonwealth, in the Taxes paid by every Parish in *England*, &c. to support them.

Law-Causes are here (as in *Pensilvania*) speedily

determined, in the second Court at least, unless in some difficult Business. One Justice of the Peace hath Power to try a Cause, and give Judgment therein, if the Original Debt be under forty Shillings. And for Thieves and Robbers (as I hinted before in the Preface) they must restore fourfold; which, if they are not able to do, they must work hard till the injured Person is satisfied.

I shall conclude with a Word or two on *New-East-Jersey*. This Countrey is exceeding fruitful in *Cattel*, of which I have seen great numbers brought from thence, *viz. Oxen*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Hogs*, and *Horses*, to *Philadelphia*, the Capital of *Pensilvania*. The chiefest Manufactory (besides *English* and *Indian* Grain) fit for Traffick that this Countrey affords.

Now I shall give thee an Account of the *English* Manufactory, that each County in *West-New-Jersey* affords. In the first Place I shall begin with *Burlington-County*, as for *Peltage*, or *Beavers Skins*, *Otter-Skins*, *Minks Skins*, *Musk-rats Skins*, *Rackcoon*, *Wild Cats*, *Martin*, and *Deer-Skins*, &c. The Trade in *Glocester-County* consists chiefly in *Pitch*, *Tar*, and *Rosin*; the latter of which is made by *Robert Styles*, an excellent Artist in that sort of Work, for he delivers it as clear as any *Gum-Arabick*. The Commerce carried on in *Salam-*

*County*, is chiefly *Rice*, of which they have wonderful Produce every Year; as also of *Cranberries* which grow there in great plenty, and which in Picle might be brought to *Europe*. The Commodities of *Capmay-County*, are *Oyl* and *Whale-Bone*, of which they make prodigious, nay vast quantities every Year, having mightily advanc'd that great Fishery, taking great numbers of Whales yearly. This Country for the general part of it, is extraordinary good, and proper for the raising of all sorts of Cattel, very plentiful here, as Cows, Horses, Sheep, and Hogs, *&c.* likewise it is well Stor'd with several sorts of Fruits which make very good and pleasant Liquors, snch [*sic*] as their Neighbouring Country before mention'd affords. Now Reader, having no more to add of any moment or importance, I salute thee in Christ; and whether thou stayest in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or *Wales*, or goest to *Pensilvania*, *West* or *East-Jersey*, I wish thee all Health and Happiness in this, and Everlasting Comfort (in God) in the World to come. Fare thee well.

*FINIS.*